

eu-LISA 2022 Environmental statement



European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice

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Introduction

This environmental statement provides all relevant stakeholders and other interested parties with information concerning the environmental performance and activities of eu-LISA in 2022 (reporting year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022).

This document has been drafted in accordance with the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)¹ Regulation in its latest applicable version [(EU) 2017/1505² and (EU) 2018/2026³], also considering the sectoral reference document for the public administration sector [Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61]⁴.

As per its environmental management system (EMS), eu-LISA publishes an environmental statement on an annual basis that it is available on its website.

1 Consolidated text: Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Ecomanagement and Audit Scheme (EMAS), repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC; EUR-Lex - 02009R1221- 20190109 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

2 Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 amending Annexes I, II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Ecomanagement and Audit Scheme (EMAS); C/2017/5792 EUR-Lex - 32017R1505 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

3 Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Ecomanagement and Audit Scheme (EMAS); C/2018/4429; EUR-Lex - 32018R2026 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

4 Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Ecomanagement and Audit Scheme (EMAS); C/2018/4424; EUR-Lex - 32019D0061 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

1. Description of eu-LISA

1.1. Activities, products and services

eu-LISA is the European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. The Agency was established in 2011 and became operational in 2012.

The role of the Agency is to support the implementation of the EU's Justice and Home Affairs policies by managing large-scale IT systems that:

- maintain internal security in the Schengen countries
- enable Schengen countries to exchange visa data
- determine which EU country is responsible for examining a particular asylum application.

eu-LISA provides technological support for the EU countries' efforts to make Europe safer and helps ensure Europeans can travel freely within the EU, without compromising Europe's security.

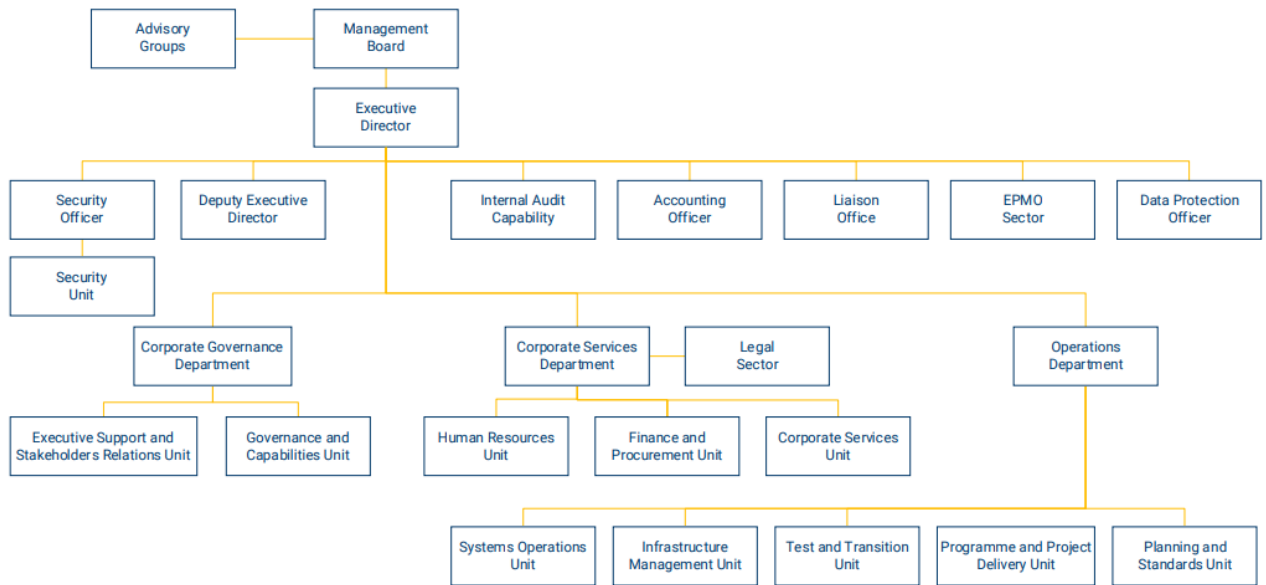
The Agency also tests new technologies to help put in place a more modern, efficient and secure border management system in the EU. It coordinated the testing and follow-up of the Smart Borders pilot project, the analysis of results and reporting on the pilot project, in close cooperation with the participating EU countries and the European institutions.

1.2. Mission, vision and values



▲ Figure 1 - eu-LISA mission, vision and values

1.3. Organisational structure



▲ Figure 2 - eu-LISA structure⁵

1.4. Teams and location

eu-LISA is located in 4 countries:

- the headquarters is located in Tallinn (Estonia),
- the operational site is located in Strasbourg (France), including the Data Centre
- an administrative site in a rented building is located in Illkirch-Graffenstaden (France) since 2022
- the operational back-up site is located in Sankt Johann im Pangau (Austria),
- a liaison office is located in rented offices in Brussels (Belgium).

In 2022, eu-LISA employed 323 staff members (figure at 31 December 2022)⁶. External consultants were contracted as well, in average 330⁷ including 137⁸ permanent consultants. These data are used throughout the document in graphs where the number of workers is used.

The Environmental Management System applies equally to all.

Until September 2022 a Teleworking Policy was implemented at eu-LISA in which the presence on-site was significantly reduced. Therefore, the “pandemic” years cannot be set as a reference for future analysis and measures.

⁵ eu-LISA Single Programming Document 2022–2024

⁶ eu-LISA CAAR 2022

⁷ Number of active user accounts in the active directory - data at the end of 2022.

⁸ Number of contracts for Intramuros - data at the end of 2022.

2. Environmental Management System

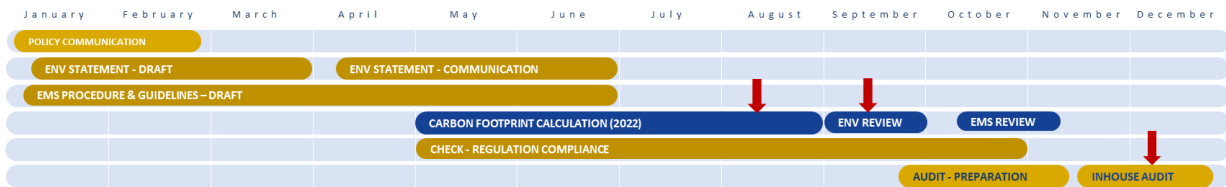
2.1. EMAS at eu-LISA

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), approved by the European Parliament and Council, is the European voluntary system designed for organisations wishing to evaluate, manage and improve their environmental performance. As sustainability is a growing concern for European citizens and industries, the EMAS provides a structured framework to integrate environmental concerns into the management and day-to-day operations of any organisation.

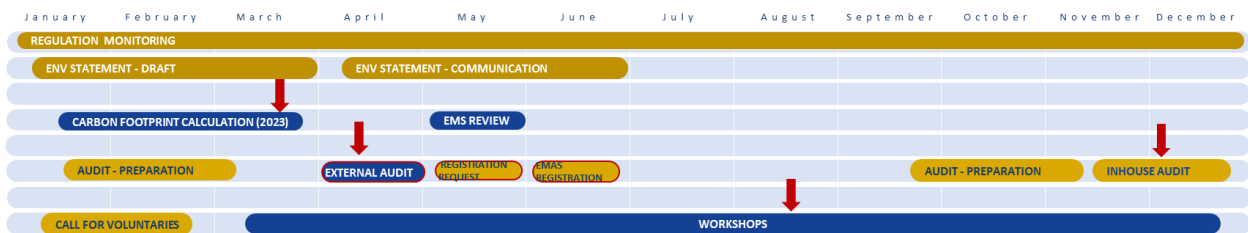
Given the European Commission's development of its Green Deal and sustainable finance action plan, it is clear that eu-LISA must take responsibility for managing its own environmental impact. This has led to the Agency's commitment to achieve EMAS registration by 2024. Beginning in 2022, eu-LISA started to gradually implement its own Environmental Management System (EMS) based on the principles of EMAS.

In developing its Environmental Management System, eu-LISA must not only focus on what happens, but also why it happens. Over the time, the systematic identification and correction of deficiencies in the system will lead to better environmental and organisational performance.

While the data collected from 2020 to 2022 will serve as a reference point for eu-LISA's environmental management system, it cannot be used as a baseline due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Agency was forced to implement an extraordinary teleworking regime during this time, and the premises were underutilised. Using this data as a baseline would lead to incorrect conclusions and actions.



▲ Figure 3- EMAS implementation timeline 2023



▲ Figure 4 - EMAS implementation timeline 2024

2.2. Scope

The Environmental Management System (EMS) applies to the following eu-LISA's premises namely:

- a. the Agency's headquarters in Tallinn, Estonia (TLL)
- b. the operational site in Strasbourg, France (SXB)
- c. the temporary site in Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France (ILK)
- d. the Liaison Office in Brussels, Belgium.

The EMS applies to eu-LISA staff-members under the scope of the Staff Regulations of Officials to the European Union (the 'Staff Regulations') and of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the Union ('the CEOS'), to national experts seconded to eu-LISA, to external service providers and their staff (e.g., Intramuros, extramuros, other contractors), and to interns. This EMS also applies to any individual accessing the eu-LISA premises, or involved in any activities or processes coordinated by eu-LISA.

An **Environmental Book** established by the Agency Corporate Services Unit provides internally an overview of the EMS guidelines and vision.

2.3. Management review

The annual Management Review aims to draw up an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the EMS. The objective is to continuously improve the system. This review is the main step to assess the environmental performance and to align resources, priorities, objectives and involvement of Senior Management regarding environmental issues.

The input data to consider for the review are (non-exhaustive):

- Corrective/preventive actions related to non-conformities (revealed by environmental audits reports, regulatory monitoring...) or related to environmental accident/incidents;
- Significant environmental aspects and impacts highlighted by the environmental review;
- New regulation impacting eu-LISA's activities;
- New projects or change of ongoing projects.

Data presented shall be relevant to make the environmental performance of the EMS assessed. These data should include external and inhouse environmental audit results, KPIs and volumetric indicators' status, action plan with status of main actions, risks and opportunities evolution, ways of improvement, stakeholder's expectations and also human and financial resources.

The outputs from this review are, in any event:

- Approval of new objectives for the following year
- Approval of new actions (called environmental programme)
- Approval of new budget for implementing preventive and corrective actions.

2.4. Governance of the EMS

To operate its EMS, eu-LISA relies on the following structure:

Role	Key Responsibilities
Executive Director	Approves the Environmental Policy. Has the ultimate responsibility and authority for the preservation of the environment at eu-LISA and the compliance with the environmental legal framework applicable to the Agency.
Management Committee	Participates at the annual review of the environmental management system, comments and validates the annual objectives, targets and KPIs.
Corporate Service Unit	Under the Executive Director's assignment, the Corporate Services Unit ('CSU') ensures the implementation and the day-to-day running of the EMS. It provides support to all teams in the implementation and maintenance of the EMS.
Heads of Units	Ensure the implementation of the annual action plan.
Staff and external workers	Enforce the rules in their respective area.

2.5. Environmental programme

The main environmental action plan, commonly called the **environmental programme**, required by the EMAS III Regulation, is linked to the annual environmental objectives, targets and KPIs of eu-LISA.

According to the objectives and KPIs, the environmental programme is updated every year in accordance with the annual review of the system and is run by the Corporate Services Unit.

The achievements or issues related to this action plan are part of the environmental performance and are reviewed during the annual management system review.

3. Environmental Policy

By implementing its own environmental policy, eu-LISA commits to allocate human, organisational and financial resources in order to ensure that the Environmental Management System runs efficiently, by following five main commitments:

Improving energy efficiency

Complying with relevant regulations

Developing environmental awareness – Training - Communication

Assessing the environmental performance

Preserving natural resources and preventing pollution

The environmental policy has been approved by the Management Committee of eu-LISA and communicated to all employees in March 2023.

The Commitments of the Environmental Policy are available in Appendix of the present statement.

4. Environmental aspects and impacts

4.1. Environmental Review

The first environmental review of eu-LISA's activities was achieved in 2022. It was run with the EMAS tool provided by the European Commission. Direct and indirect significant environmental aspects have been highlighted and are presented in the following section.

Moreover, an external support is expected in 2023 to ensure the exhaustivity and the relevance of the environmental aspects/impacts of eu-LISA's activities. Accordingly, the environmental review will be revised and updated in 2023.

The environmental review will be run every year to ensure that all relevant environmental aspects have been considered and are linked to actions when needed.

4.2. Significant environmental aspects and impacts

According to the overview of the Agency's activities and the first environmental review exercise, direct and indirect significant environmental aspects and impacts are listed below.

The data needs to be revised in 2023 as the accuracy of the given data can only give a first impression of the given situation on eu-LISA's activities environmental impacts

4.2.1. Direct environmental aspects and impacts

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Environmental aspects</i>	<i>Environmental impacts</i>
Fuel storage	Storage of hazardous materials	Potential spill (significant soil/water contamination), impact on habitats for fauna and flora
Data Centre Cooling System	Use of refrigerants	Greenhouse effect/global warming, stratospheric ozone layer destruction
Data Centre Cooling System	Use of cooling water	Increase of temperature in watercourses, impact on aquatic habitats
Premises cooling/heating	Use of refrigerants	Greenhouse effect/global warming, stratospheric ozone layer destruction
Parking areas	Wastewater infiltration to soil / groundwater	Potential contamination of soil and watercourses, soil/water acidification
Use of IT devices	Solid hazardous waste for recycling	potential spill (significant soil/water contamination), toxic gas emissions...

4.2.2. Indirect environmental aspects and impacts

The significant indirect environmental aspects identified in 2022 are listed below:

<i>Activities</i>	Environmental indirect aspects	Environmental impacts
Mission – professional travels	Fuel consumption	resource depletion, greenhouse effect/global warming, dust particle emission
Purchase of goods and services	From the production, transportation and use of products	resource depletion, greenhouse effect/global warming

5. Environmental objectives and targets

5.1. Global objectives and targets

5.1.1. Agency strategic objectives and targets

The Agency's KPIs and strategic action plans are defined in the Single Programming Document 2022-2024⁹. Strategic goals of the Agency are listed below.



▲ Figure 5 - eu-LISA strategic objectives

In addition, local and specific objectives are proposed and validated during the annual Management Review for the following year. These are communicated to all eu-LISA personnel and a related action plan is implemented.

By involving Senior management and by defining relevant objectives, targets and KPIs, the Agency is implementing an efficient EMS and making sure to achieve a continuous environmental performance.

⁹ <https://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Publications/Corporate/SPD%202022-2024.pdf>

5.1.2. Environmental indicator – KPI 15

In 2020, the Agency introduced a new key performance indicator (KPI) to measure its environmental performance¹⁰. The purpose of this metric is to demonstrate eu-LISA's progress in reducing CO2 emissions to achieve energy savings and comply with the EU 2030 target for the use of renewable energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The environmental KPI is expressed in metric tons of CO2 per person and it reflects the Agency's carbon footprint.

5.2. Objectives for 2022

According to the implementation of the EMS which started in mid-2022, objectives and targets have not been set for 2022. However, some actions have been initiated and can be considered as objectives for this first period.

The table below presents objectives and targets focused on for 2022, with their status of achievement.

	Objectives	Detail	Expected date	Status
2022-1	Environmental Policy	Approval of the environmental policy	December 22	Achieved
2022-2	Energy sobriety plan	Approval and implementation of the plan	December 22	Partially achieved
2022-3	Environmental review	Environmental aspects and impacts identified	December 22	Achieved

5.3. Objectives for 2023

The environmental commitments are listed in the environmental policy approved and communicated in March 2023:

- Improving energy efficiency
- Complying with relevant regulations
- Developing environmental awareness – Training - Communication
- Assessing the environmental performance
- Preserving natural resources and preventing pollution

Based on these commitments, several objectives have been defined for 2023.

In addition, the will of the Agency to be EMAS registered by 2024 has led to define objectives for EMAS requirements' implementation.

2023 objectives and targets are listed in the table below. Some of them are also detailed in the following sections.

¹⁰ European Commission — Priorities 2019–2024 — European Green Deal https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019–2024/european-green-deal_en

	Objectives	Targets	Indicators	Due date
2022-2	Energy sobriety plan	Plan approved and 100% communicated to all Technical run of the plan: 7% energy savings	E-mails, newsletters kWh (electricity)	Feb. 23 Dec. 23
2023-1	Achieve the Environmental statement	Use EMAS template with relevant information	Internal and public communication	March 23
2023-2	Carbon footprint complete calculation	Calculation for scopes 1-2-3 + action plan	Report done	Sept. 23
2023-3	Environmental audits	100% EMAS chapters audited	Audits reports	Dec. 23
2023-4	EHS regulatory monitoring tool	Tool implementation and 100% Agency's activities compliance checked	Compliance report	Dec. 23
2023-5	Env. procedures	100% procedures drafted	Finalized document approved	Dec. 23
2023-6	Env. Book	Environmental Book available	Finalized document approved	March 23
2023-7	Waste sorting	Improve waste sorting and ensure the recycling	M ³ of recycled waste	Dec. 23
2023-8	Awareness and communication	Inform all workers about the Environmental Policy and the ongoing steps	Info session done	Sept. 2023

5.3.1. Energy sobriety action plan

According to the current energy crisis and EU requirements, the Agency has implemented its energy sobriety action plan in February 2023.

The main goal of this action plan is to reduce the energy consumption of the Agency premises by following best practices and adapting the cooling/heating systems to new temperature setpoints.

This sobriety action plan is available internally on the eu-LISA Sharepoint (**Environmental Management - All Documents (eu-lisa.eu.int)**) and is expected to be complemented with new actions in order to continuously reduce the carbon footprint of the Agency when it comes from energy consumption.

The implemented energy sobriety plan shall lead to 7% energy savings over the whole year by reducing the temperature by 1°C in the premises.

5.3.2. Carbon footprint calculation

In the coming years, the Agency aims to reduce its carbon footprint and waste production, while also cutting down on excess energy, water and paper consumption.

Since 2020, the calculation has been done internally. The objective for 2023, is to calculate 2022 CO₂ emissions (3 scopes) with the support of a specialized company (Q2 2023).

6. Environmental performance

The objective of the Agency is to decrease its carbon footprint and waste production, as well as to minimise the excessive consumption of energy, water and paper. To improve its environmental performance, eu-LISA intends to concentrate on enhancing staff awareness through regular internal communication and whenever feasible, partnering with local authorities. Additionally, eu-LISA will encourage the use of renewable energy⁶ sources and strive to increase the energy efficiency of its buildings, in accordance with relevant Union legislation. Furthermore, any forthcoming expansion of the Strasbourg technical site will fully comply with the applicable environmental and energy efficiency regulations.

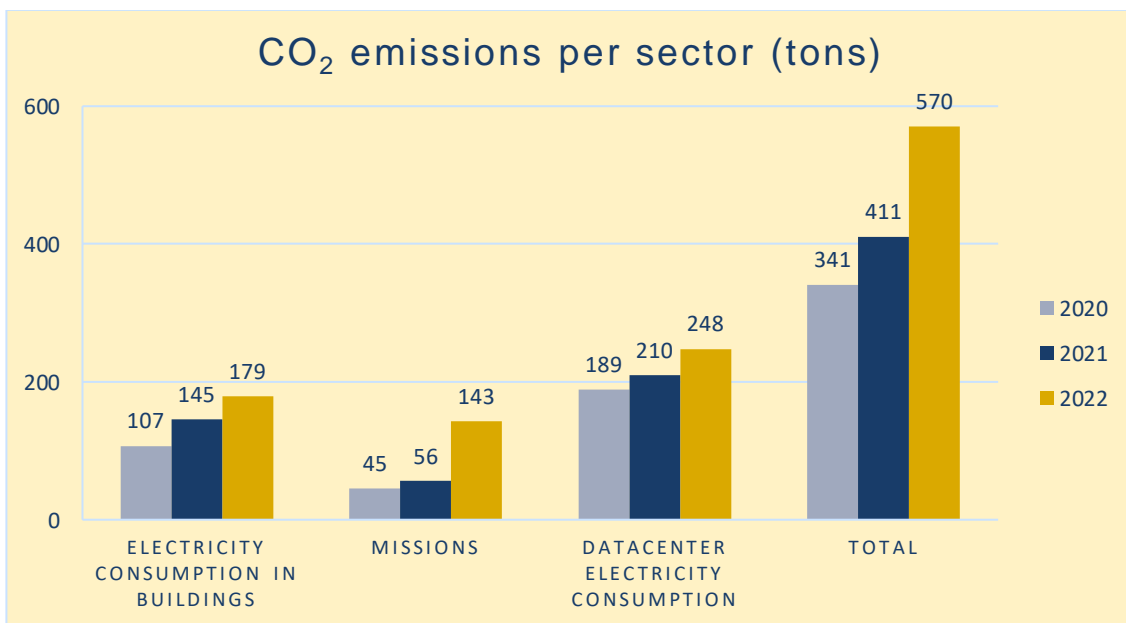
6.1. Environmental KPI

An environmental KPI has been defined in the Single Programming Document since 2020. It is expressed in tons of CO₂ emissions per year and considers energy and water consumption, paper consumption and employee missions.

Since 2020, volumetric indicators are monitored for water, energy, paper consumption, number of missions. However, due to pandemic it was not possible to set the baseline numbers in 2020. Since the measures were lifted only in 2022, 2023 is going to be the year to establish the baseline for the calculation and the evaluation of the status of the performance indicator.

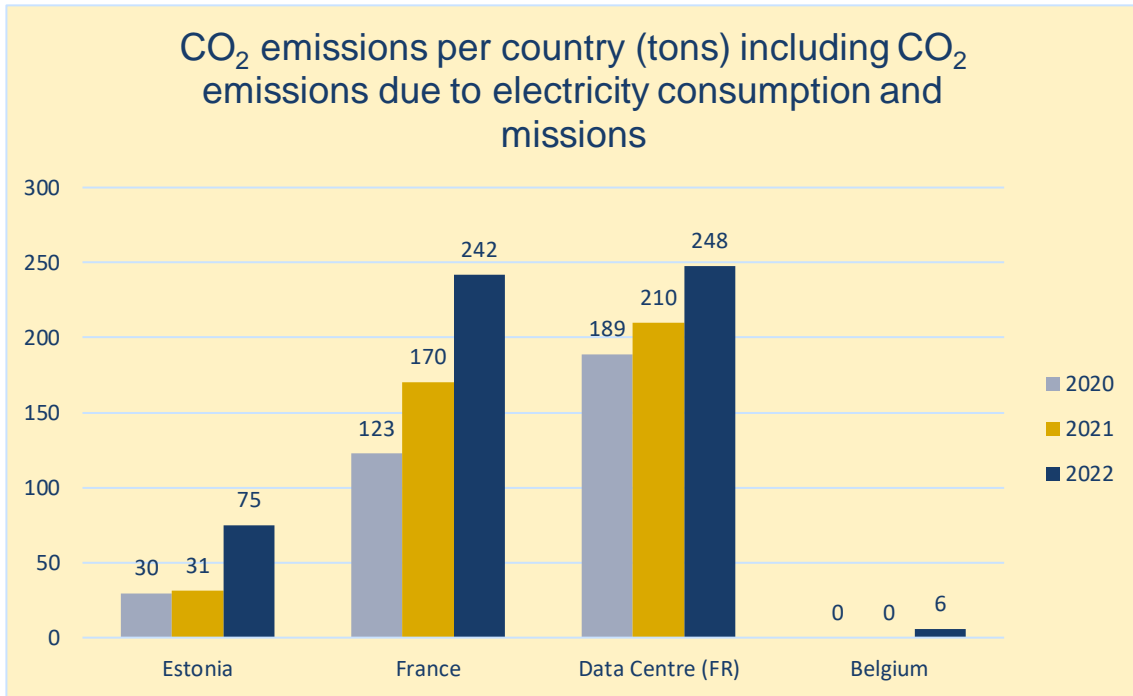
The table below shows the greenhouse gases emissions calculation (KPI 15)¹¹ related to the available data since 2020. The calculation has changed between 2021 and 2022, as new premises in Illkirch are taken into account (Electricity consumption has not been considered for Tallinn site, as it is provided from green sources). And during Q4 2022, the re-entry process was fully applied, which implies, the return at the office for workers; so, the amount of CO₂ emissions has increased since 2020 for all areas (electricity consumption in buildings and data centres, missions), totalling to 570 tons in 2022. See figure 4 and 5 below for more details.

Details for CO₂ calculations for Missions (Business Travels) are further elaborated in section 6.2.5.

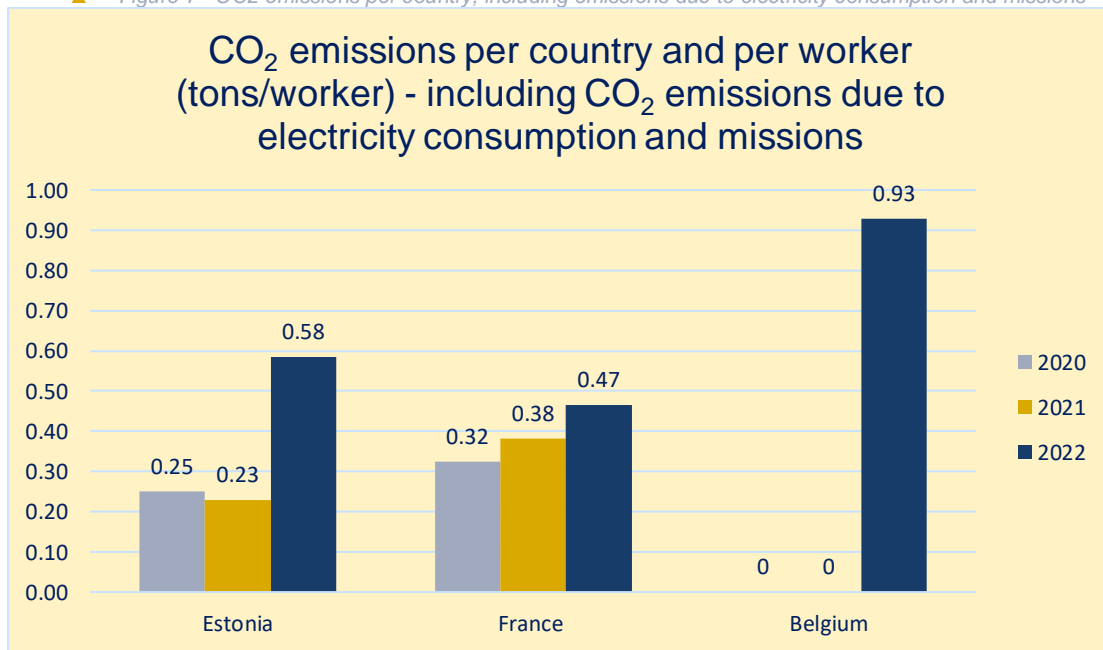


▲ Figure 6 - CO₂ emissions per sector

¹¹ list of eu-LISA's corporate KPIs



▲ Figure 7 - CO₂ emissions per country, including emissions due to electricity consumption and missions



▲ Figure 8 - CO₂ emissions per country and per worker including emissions due to electricity consumption and missions

The total of workers includes eu-LISA staff members and all external contractors.

6.2. Environmental indicators

Since 2020, volumetric indicators are monitored for water/energy consumption, paper consumption, number of missions.

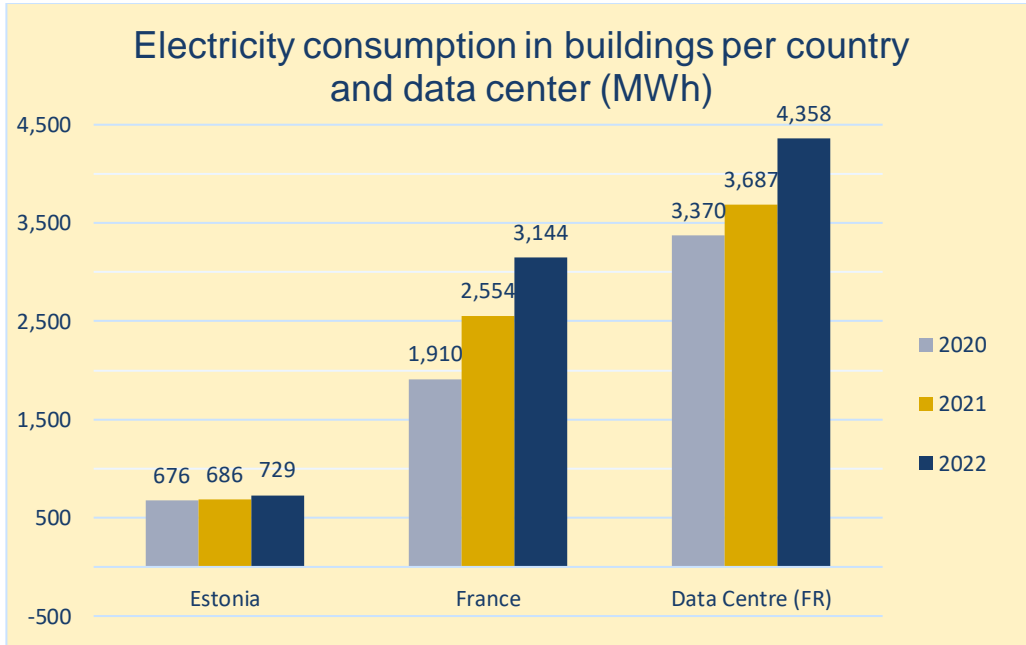
These indicators are monitored only for the headquarters in Estonia and the operational site in France. Some data are still missing for the temporary site in France and the liaison office in Belgium as the Agency is not the owner of the premises.

6.2.1. Electricity consumption

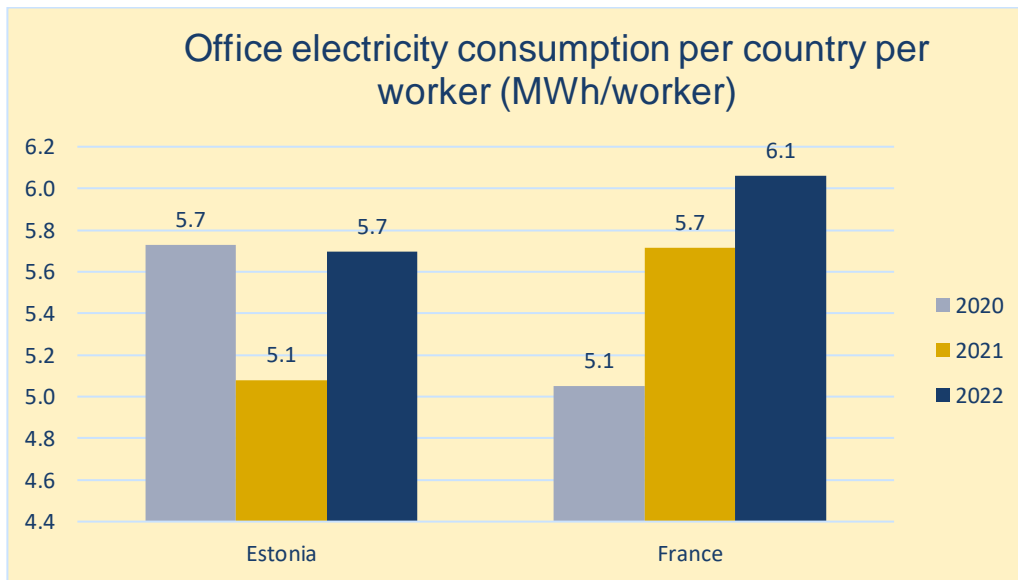
The operational site in Strasbourg and the headquarters in Tallinn are provided with green electricity.

Electricity consumptions are presented in the following picture. In 2022, a new building in France is included in the consumption, thus explains the increase of the consumption for France (see figure 7).

The increase of consumption in the Data Centre is due to the deployment of additional infrastructure to support the development of the systems.



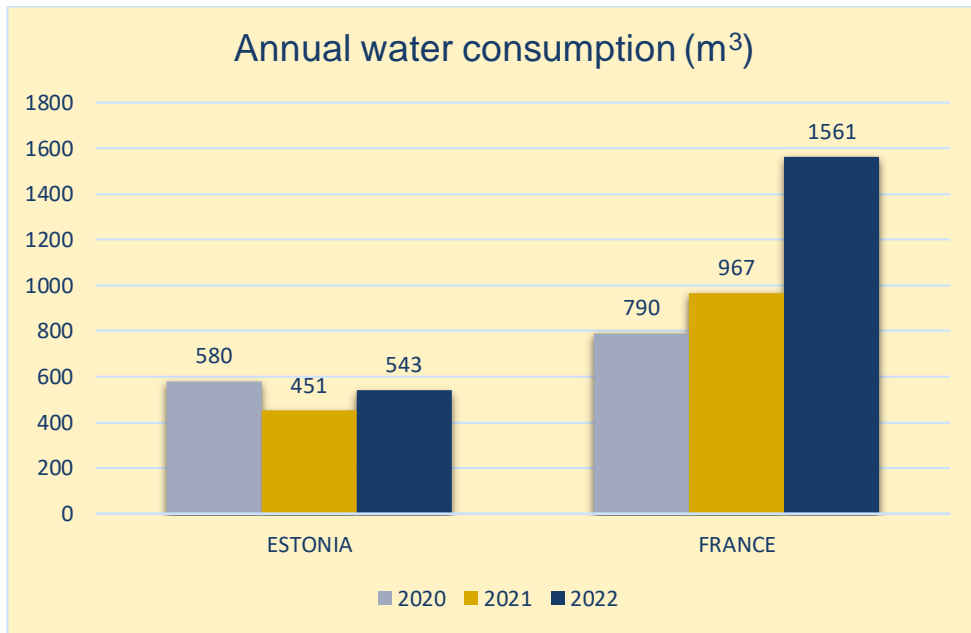
▲ Figure 9 - Electricity consumption in buildings per country



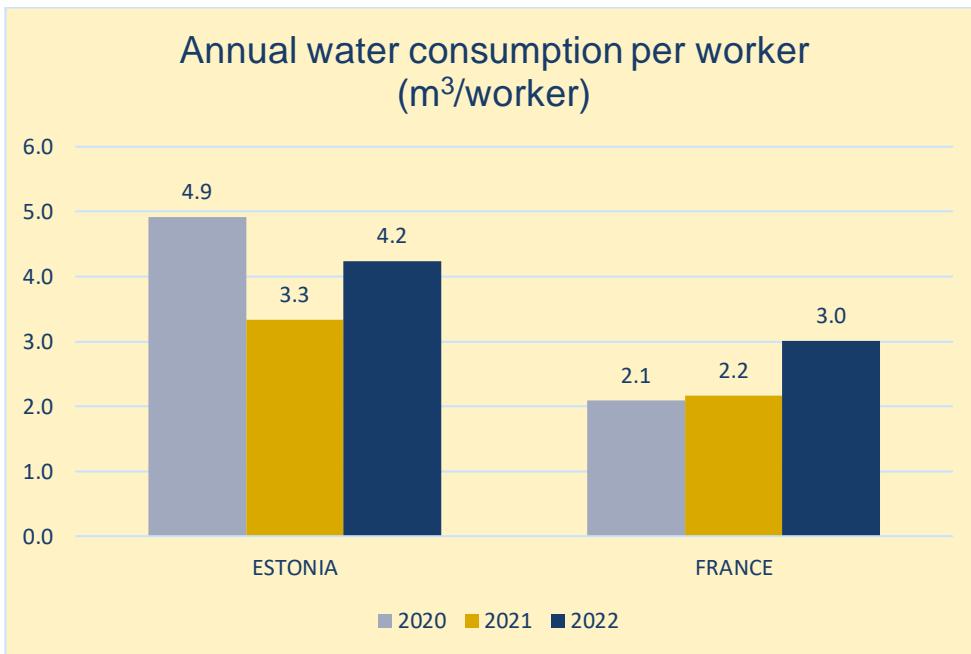
▲ Figure 10 - Office electricity consumption per country per worker

6.2.2. Water consumption

The water is provided by the municipalities for the premises usages (sanitary facilities and kitchens) and is as well used in the Strasbourg site for the Data Centre Cooling System.



▲ Figure 11 - Annual water consumption per country



▲ Figure 12 - Annual water consumption per country per worker

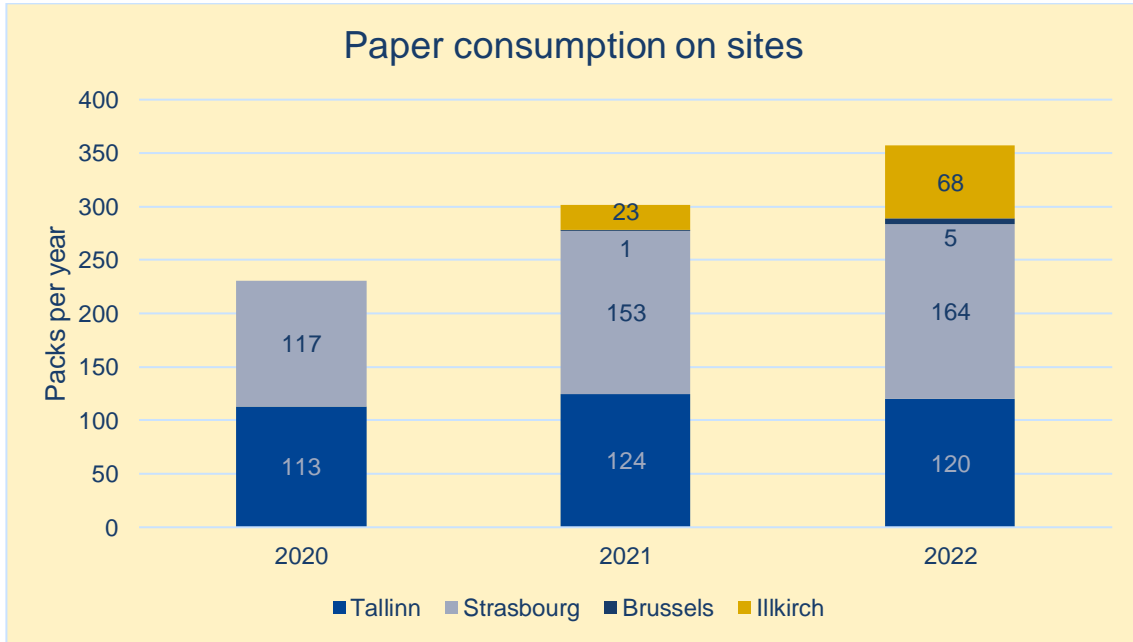
6.2.3. Waste production

Some waste production data are not available as the service providers in France and Estonia do not provide information on the weight of waste collected.

The 2023 Objective includes to obtain this data and make the waste production of the eu-LISA sites transparent and available.

6.2.4. Paper consumption

The quantity of paper packs consumption is calculated each year for all sites. Information is available in the following picture.



▲ Figure 13 - Paper consumption per country per year (pack)

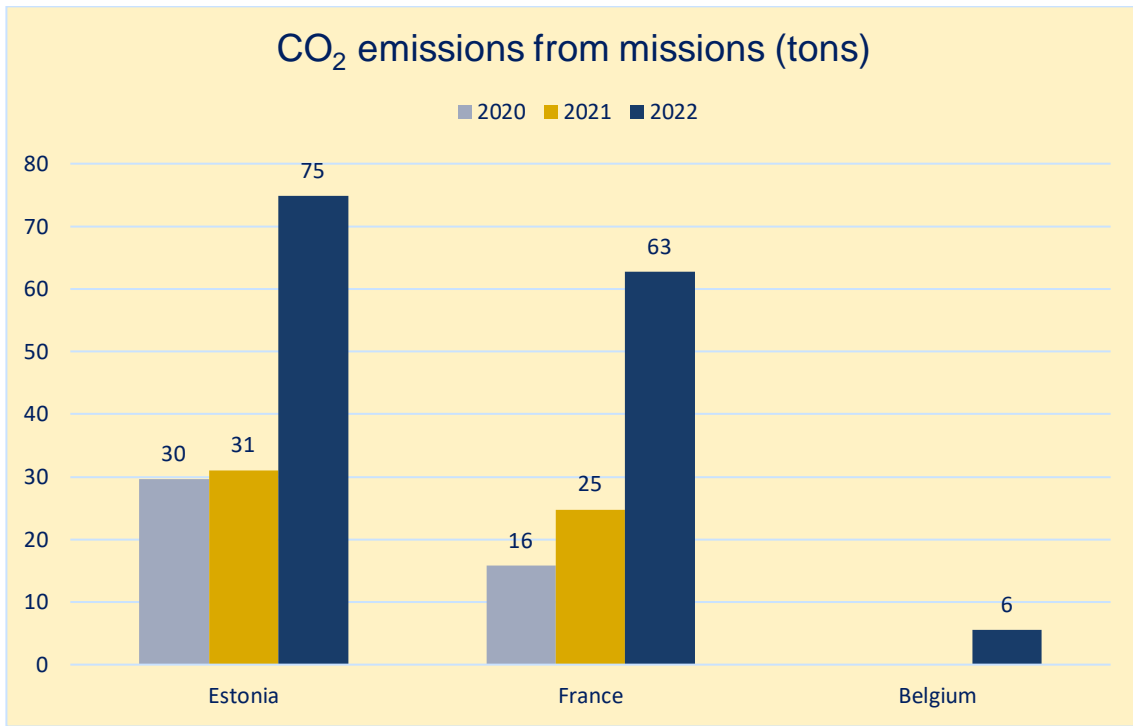
6.2.5. Missions

The Agency uses the MIPS tool to organise and book business travels for staff. The tool gives the opportunity to provide the carbon footprint of all Staff travels.

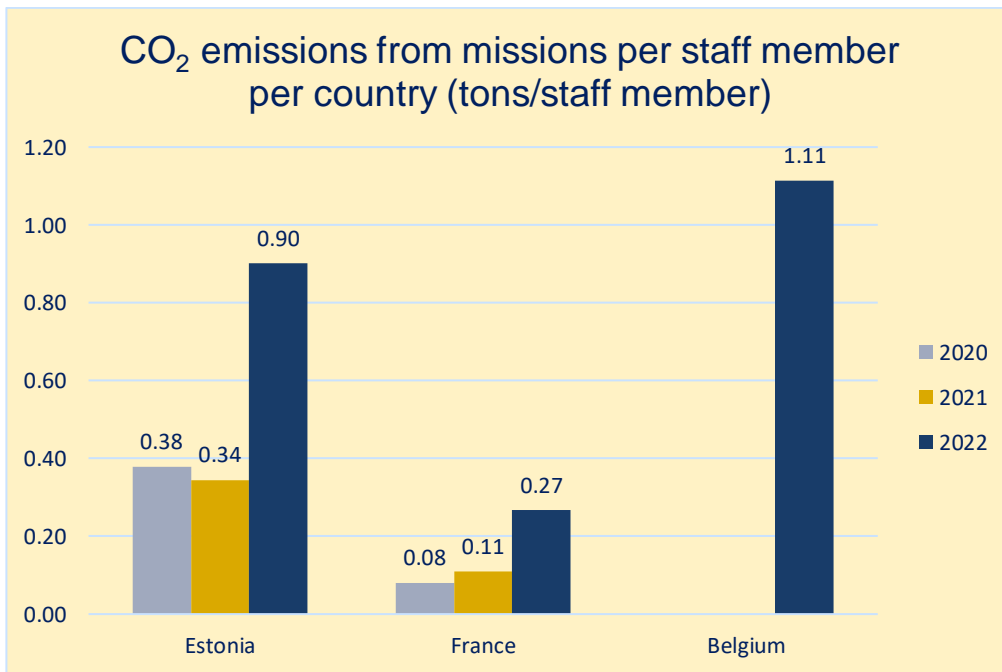
The following table gives the number of missions and related CO₂ emissions for 2022 and for all sites: France, Estonia and Belgium. The total CO₂ emissions for the entire year 2022 is 143 tons that is significantly higher compared to 2021 (56 tons) with the pandemic years and restricted missions due to COVID-19 pandemic.

	Number of missions	CO2 emission (tons)
Estonia	220	74.8
France	343	62.7
Belgium	26	5.6

▲ Table 1 - Number of missions and related CO₂ emissions in 2022



▲ Figure 14 - CO₂ emissions due to staff missions



▲ Figure 15 - CO₂ emissions from missions per staff member per country

6.2.6. Power Usage Effectiveness - PUE

Regarding the core activity of the Agency (data storage and operation systems), a metric had to be defined and monitored in order to highlight the environmental performance of the Data Centre.

The **PUE** (Power Usage Effectiveness) is a KPI commonly used for assessing the performance of Data Centres. PUE is the ratio of the total amount of power used by a computer Data Centre facility to the power delivered to computing equipment.

At the beginning of 2022, the PUE was estimated at 1.7, after implementation of some actions, for 2022, the PUE of the Datacenter is 1.478 which corresponds to 32% of energy savings. The objective is to approach this factor as close as possible to 1.

At the end of 2022, the first step of a global cooling study related to the Data Centre has been launched. The Cooling study will deliver the ways to improve the Data Centre PUE efficiency by means of optimising the airflow from cooling units and optimising the cold-water usage.

7. Legal requirements

The applicable environmental requirements to eu-LISA's daily operations come from local regulations, Estonian for Tallinn, French for Strasbourg and Illkirch-Graffenstaden, and Belgian for Brussels. These regulations derive in the vast majority from European directives or regulations.

In addition, the French site located in Strasbourg is under a prefectoral operating order. This requires to be fully compliant with the requirements imposed by the local authorities.

In 2023, eu-LISA will get the support from an external company's tool "ECHOLINE", which will provide the applicable regulation of the three countries where eu-LISA is located plus European regulations. This tool will also provide on a regular basis the evolution of these regulations (updated or new).

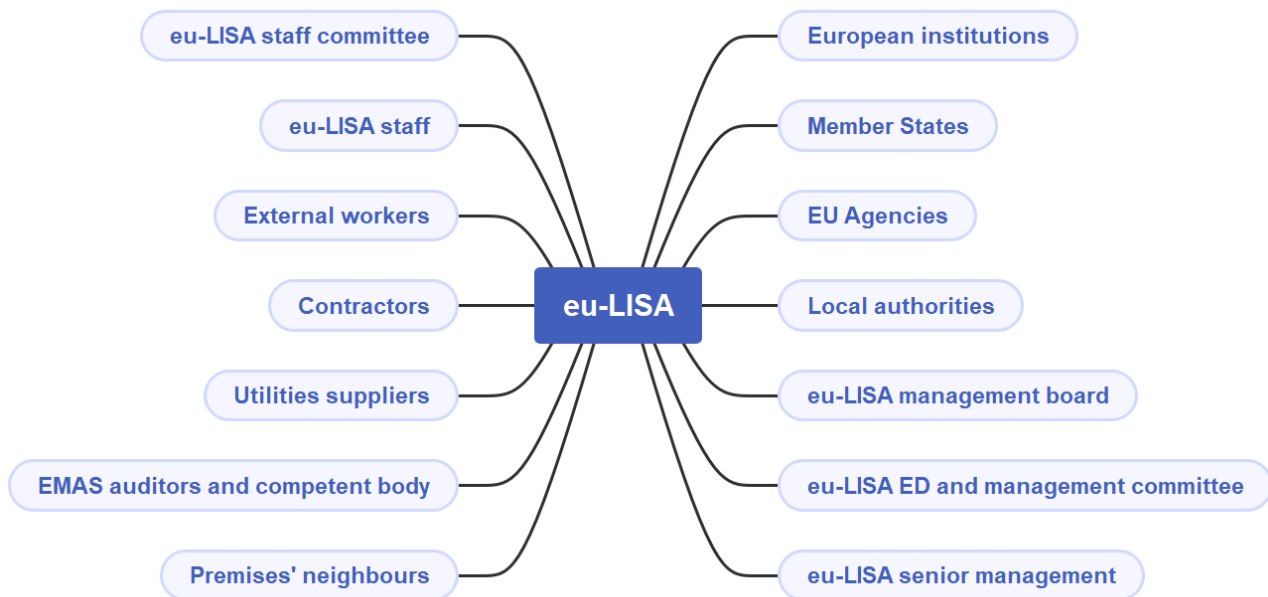
The objective for 2023 is to check the compliance of the Agency, on all legal requirements. Should action be needed to correct or prevent non-compliance, it will be integrated into the Environmental Action Plan and followed through until completion.

8. Agency's interested parties

eu-LISA works with a wide range of stakeholders: from its staff to local contractors, from National Competent Authorities, Member State to European institutions.

The picture below shows an overview of the Agency's interested parties

By identifying these parties and focusing on the relevance of their relationship with the Agency, it becomes easy to involve them in the Environmental Management System of the Agency.



Expectations and needs of the interested parties will be defined in 2023 and then reviewed in a periodic way to ensure their consideration in the environmental programme of the Agency.

9. Annex

The Environmental Policy

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